

YACHT COLUMBIA WINS CUP

King Edward May Be Victim of Cancer.

PROGRESS OF THE BEET SUGAR WAR

Another British Reverse in South Africa—Rebellious Filipinos Will Be Punished.

THE Columbia won three races, all by narrow margins. The last race was won barely by the Columbia's time allowance of forty-three seconds.

Such was the information obtained from the steamship Peru at an early hour this morning. No papers containing the account of any of the contests could be obtained. The telegraphic matter appearing herewith is from the special Associated Press letter.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from London quotes the Daily Mail as saying:

"Sir Thomas Lipton has, if we may use the Irish-like expression, scored a splendid failure. His countrymen on this side of the ocean, and doubtless Canadians and others, have already extended to him admiring sympathy. His countrymen are fully alive to the great service he has rendered a manly, adventurous national pastime, the pastime of a people who have made history upon the sea."

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The London correspondent of the Tribune quotes a prominent English yachtman as saying that a renewed attempt to capture the America's cup had been made improbable for a long time to come owing to the general disappointment in Great Britain over the result of the latest international races. "Sir Thomas Lipton will not try again," he added, "and there is no other British yachtman with money to spare for so expensive an enterprise, hence the cup will remain in America for another decade."

Has King Edward Cancer?

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Concerning the report that the illness of King Edward is caused by cancer of the throat, the London correspondent of the World cables:

The report from Copenhagen followed close upon the visit to King Edward at the Danish royal palace at Fredensberg of Sir Felix Semon, the noted throat specialist who was summoned from London and who was recently added to the staff of Royal physicians, with the title of Physician Extraordinary. It was noticed that the mysterious throat trouble had affected the King's voice, making it husky, and it was said he had been forbidden to make any more public speeches. He also cut his consumption of cigars down to three a day.

The Sugar War.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—The Journal of Commerce says:

As a result of the misunderstandings existing between the American Sugar Refining Company's interests and the beet sugar people, it is understood that the beet sugar interests whose profits have been affected by the decrease of 1½ cents in the price of granulated sugar in their territory, will not recognize the cut price of 3½ cents per pound as the basis for their own dealings with customers. The beet people will retaliate, however, by offering their sugar in competition in the Eastern markets.

Telegraph Notes.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The latest advices from the Philippines indicate that vigorous measures will be taken to suppress the insurrection in the island of Samar.

The Boers attacked Col. Kekewich's camp at Modderfontein, killing 4 officers and wounding 23, and killing 51 men and wounding 110.

Crocker is trying to buy a 170-acre estate near Wantage.

The Marine Hospital will organize a yellow fever institute.

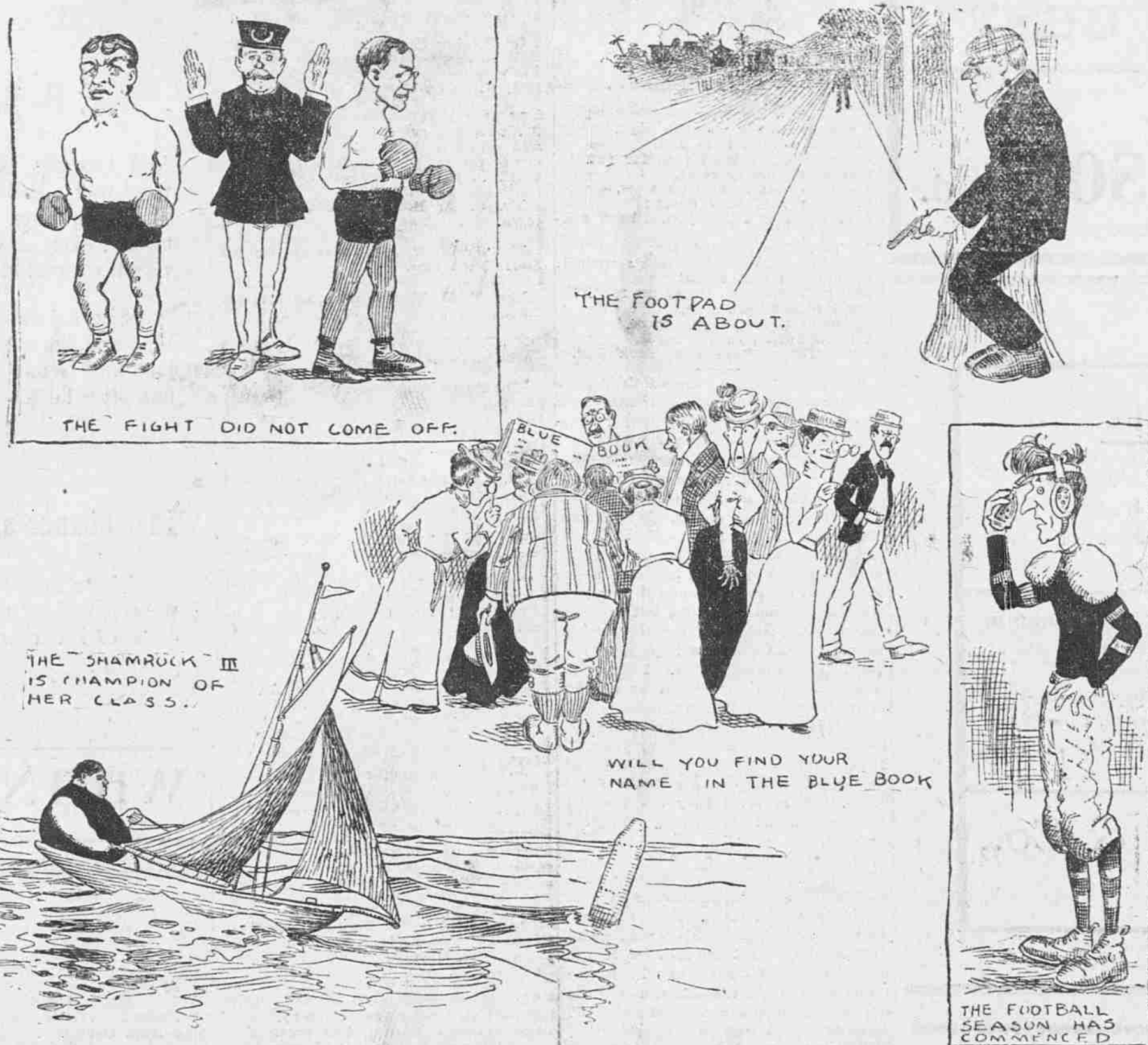
Marquis Ito has left Seattle for the East. He will spend several days in St. Paul.

Reports of a pending Carlist rising in Spain are confirmed. The Duke of Solferino, the Carlist leader of Barcelona, has gone to the frontier.

An appeal has been made to Christian America to raise the \$112,000 needed for the ransom of Miss Ellen Stone, the missionary in the hands of brigands. Kidder, Peabody & Co., of Boston, will be trustees.

The English parliament will not be summoned before the middle of January, unless there is a public demand for an early meeting.

PICTORIAL HISTORY OF WEEK.



CATHOLIC CHURCH HISTORY OF HAWAII TOLD IN BRIEF.

SINCE the advent of the two Jesuit priests, Fathers Boorman and Megevevny, in Honolulu, more or less inquiry has been manifested in the early establishment of the Catholic Church in the Hawaiian Islands. The forerunners of the faith, represented today by such modern priests as Fathers Boorman and Megevevny, were men who suffered much and whose devotion to their faith makes the early history of the establishment of the Roman Church in Honolulu read like a romance. If Father Boorman was surprised to find that Honolulu was such a progressive city, and beyond his dreams of expectation, the knowledge of the Hawaiian Islands to the courageous French priests who first came to these shores, was limited only to knowing that there were a few little islands in the Pacific Ocean inhabited by a people who had but recently heard the gospel. On July 9, 1827, the advance guard of the Catholic priests arrived in Honolulu from France—two Frenchmen and one Irishman. Difficulties arose within three years and the mission was abandoned for nearly seven years, in which time no Catholic priest was here.

One of the mysteries of the ocean concerns the fate of Father Stephen Rouchouse, who left these islands for France, where he purchased and fitted out a schooner, to return to Hawaii around the Horn. With him embarked forty brothers and sisters who were to perform the service of the church in Hawaii. They set sail in 1832 for the Islands, and never more were heard from. Whether the vessel foundered in a storm at sea, or was shipwrecked, and the members of the gallant party suffered death upon some barren shore, or at the hands of savages, has never been learned. They utterly disappeared from the gaze of man. They sailed and never arrived at their destination.

The prelates in France had no other knowledge for years than that the party had arrived safely in Hawaii, and that the work of the Catholic church had begun. In time inquiry was sent out to Valparaiso, and from there it was learned that the vessel had never put into that port, where the Father Superior of the Hawaiian Mission was located. Further inquiry developed the knowledge that the vessel had not arrived at Honolulu. The work of years had to be begun again.

Father Bachelot was made prefect apostolate for Hawaii and laid the foundations of the mission work under the supervision of the French government. He it was who planted the giant algaroba tree in the grounds of the Catholic Mission, the first of the kind ever put into the soil here. The tree flourished, and is now one of the tourist attractions of the city. In 1842 the present cathedral was commenced and finished the following year. The contractor gave up the work before it was finished, and the natives who had embraced the faith willingly gave their assistance in completing the building. It was then much lower and considerably less than the present one. A structural alteration was made in the structure more than a quarter of a century since. The walls were raised and a new roof and ceiling built over the old ones. When finished the old ones were removed. The steeple was not raised

in accordance with the height of the building, and has now a rather squat appearance. The decorative work on the ceiling was done by Father Leonore, who has been in the islands for nearly half a century. The work was so well done that it is as bright and effective today as when finished.

An interesting feature of the church is the clock, which is now nearly ninety years old. In the early days of the mission a clock was ordered from France, and subsequently forwarded by vessel around the Horn. The vessel stopped at Valparaiso. The clock was brought by the superior there, who had jurisdiction over Hawaii, that he expressed a desire to place the same in his own church. The clock was left, and the one which had adorned the Valparaiso cathedral steeple was sent on to Hawaii.

Bishop Louis Maigret was consecrated as bishop of this diocese in 1848, separating it from the Valparaiso jurisdiction. He held the office until 1852, when he died, then Bishop Robert Gulstan was consecrated as the head of the diocese, with the title of Bishop of Panopolis. The work commenced under such discouraging conditions, has flourished until the Catholic churches on the islands, and its priests are to be found in almost every district. Churches, schools and convents filled with patient, well-trained educators, form an important part of the mission which has grown to vast proportions, and it is under such conditions that Fathers Boorman and Megevevny have arrived here to carry on the work of the Jesuits. The priests of the mission are established under the French spiritual archbishopric, and the priests are of the Sacred Heart order. Father Bouchard, an American Jesuit priest, preached here about thirteen years ago with remarkable success, at the conclusion of which a large sum of money was raised for him by the ladies of the church. There was not at that time a pulpit in the cathedral, all the preaching being done from the communion rail. Father Bouchard promptly presented the money to the bishop, with the request that it be used to purchase a pulpit. The present pulpit is the result of Father Bouchard's self-sacrifice.

LAST EVENING'S SERVICES.

Father Megevevny, who addressed the audience in the church last night on "The Presence of Christ in the Holy Eucharist," made a deep impression. He is a fine speaker, with a clear, well-modulated voice. He is a close reasoner, and carries his audience with him throughout his discourse. He prefaced his remarks last night by stating: "You hear sometimes that Catholics are averse to reading the Bible, but when you sift this down you find it is made out of the whole cloth, and it is nothing but calumny from start to finish."

"My flesh is meat indeed and my blood is drink indeed," words spoken by Christ himself. Amongst all the doctrines of the Catholic church, there is none more consoling, and none more profoundly significant, than the doctrine of the sacrament of the altar. Our divine Lord, in order to prepare his apostles for his revelation, promised it months before he instituted it. This promise we have in detail in the sixth chapter of St. John, and to understand it we must take it in connection with two events that immediately preceded, the multiplication of the loaves and fishes in the desert, the walk upon the sea, and the stilling of the

troubled waters. These two events occupied the day after the promise was made.

"On the morning after them we find the Lord in the synagogue of Capernaum, and as he looked upon the audience he saw in the assembly some he had fed in the desert miraculously the day before. The incident gave him the introduction to his remarks and he said: 'Some of you follow me, I gave you bread to eat, but I will—and he speaks now for the future, and so far he was speaking in mystery—I will give you bread you know not of.' Therefore, not an ordinary, material bread, with which we are quite familiar, but 'I will give you a bread that cometh down from heaven' and therefore no ordinary, material bread, but 'such a bread that if eaten of he will not die forever.' At this point some of the Jews said out loud: 'How can this man give us his flesh to eat?' Christ did not qualify his statement. He did not distinguish or mitigate his proposition. He did not retreat from his position. He reinforced his former assertion by a still more emphatic declaration supplementing it by a form of separation. He said: 'Amen, Amen, I say unto you, unless you eat the flesh of the Son of Man, that is to say, him, and drink his blood, you shall not have life in you.' Thereupon they took to their heels and left the synagogue. Thus they left him to go to perdition. Christ did not say to them, 'You have misunderstood me; you are taking me literally and I wish to be understood figuratively.' The understood him literally, and that is precisely the way he wished them to understand, and accordingly he allowed them to depart. Turning to his apostles, he said: 'Will you leave me also?' But they adhered to him. He said: 'If you adhere to me, and my principles which I came into the world to enunciate and espouse, then you must accept my divinity, for I have given you ample proof.'

The speaker went on in detail to tell of the acceptance of the faith by the apostles and of the great mystery of the eating of his flesh and drinking his blood. The Catholic accepts the statement of Christ that he who eats the bread from heaven will never die, and when death comes the germ of the principle of life eternal is with him. The Catholic believes it is Christ's flesh with the appearance of bread. Father Megevevny said that the non-Catholic claims bread Christ speaks of is but ordinary bread. That it is not bread from heaven but bread of our own manufacture. He told of the material differences of Catholic and non-Catholic belief as to the nature of the bread which Christ speaks of. He says the non-Catholics accept it only as a memorial, not as flesh. The preacher referred to the Last Supper, when Christ and the apostles had partaken of the Paschal lamb, complying with a Mosaic observance.

"The Catholic accepts the words of Christ at the Last Supper, saying, 'I believe, O Lord, in your divinity, and though I don't understand this great mystery, still because you say this is your body and because you promise, you would give me your blood, I accept your statement, and I reiterate that statement after you and I say it is your body, and so persuaded am I of that fact, that I am willing to lay down my life for it, because to deny your statement is to question your divinity. You tell me the contents of the cup are your blood which was to be split on the cross, and you promised months before that unless I ate

of your flesh and drank of your blood, I could not have life within me, and though I am confronted by a mystery, still on the testimony of that revelation I believe what you say, and I reiterate it to all the world. It is His blood, it is not wine; and it is your flesh, although of the appearance of bread."

"But the non-Catholic says, 'No, this is simply a memorial of your body, and the contents of your glass are simply wine and a memorial of your blood and nothing else.' This is diametrically in opposition to Christ and Christ's self-evident statements. This doctrine has been preached for 1900 years in the Catholic church. It is worthy of observance that in the various schisms which rent the church and which were founded on their denial of the primacy of the Pope, they went out of the church without denying the doctrine of the real presence. Luther did not deny this doctrine. It is now interesting to note that in lightening the old ship of so many of the doctrines, the new faiths are rent with skepticism and infidelity on all sides, and they are now endeavoring to retrace their steps, many of them gradually, and desirous of retaining the doctrines of the Catholic church, which 20 years ago were declared to be superstitions and inventions of the devil himself. The non-Catholic will say he does not care to admit the seven doctrines of the Catholic church, and he doesn't want the doctrine of the Holy Eucharist, because he doesn't understand it—therefore he won't accept it. I say this savor of arrogance, to set your feeble mind up as a criterion of uncreated omnipotence. They say they believe in the Trinity, but they don't understand it. They believe in the incarnation and the divinity of Christ. They don't understand how it was accomplished, and no one ever will. They believe in the resurrection, but do not understand the wonderful transfiguration. Why should they reject the Eucharist if they accept the others? Why do they reject this one and accept all the others? Is this consistent? This sacrament is one of the great gifts which was given to the world."

Telegraph Briefs.

Henry H. Courtwright, one of the most widely known railroad men in the West, is seriously ill at the Lakeside hospital, Chicago.

Miss Abbie Greene Aldrich, daughter of Senator Aldrich, was to have been married Wednesday to John D. Rockefeller Jr.

The eminent Rev. Geo. F. Pentecost has accepted a call to work in Manila. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, chancellor of the exchequer, denies that parliament will meet in the autumn to provide more money for the South African war. The deficit will be 12,000,000 pounds.

The Archbishop of York has called a day of national humiliation, for the sins of the nation, suggesting imitation of the Boers.

Miss Helen Morton, daughter of former Vice President Morton, was married in London to Count Boson de Perigord. There was a distinguished assemblage present.

Four persons were instantly killed by a train on the Reading Railroad, going over an embankment near Hummelstown, Pa.

The St. Paul and Kansas City Corn Company, a grain exchange firm operating in Chicago, has failed for a large sum, owing to the recent soaring price of grain.

FIGHT FOR MARSHAL

Three Candidates In the Field for Honors.

GRAND ARMY MEN TAKE UP CONTEST

Endorse Fred Turrell for Position. Hendry's Long List and Wilson's Backing.

IT IS a three-cornered fight for the United States marshalship, and the way this contest is going on, though there has not been engaged a single brass band by the hunters of the place, shows the interest taken in the politics of the islands. There are three distinct elements in the struggle.

The latest candidate for the field is the man who will have the backing of the Grand Army, and his fight is being made right merrily. It was at a caucus held early in the week that the G. A. R. decided to put a candidate in the race. The veterans had decided that they were entitled to something good, and they wanted the first place open. At first there was only one candidate for the endorsement of the local post. This was the commander, W. L. Eaton. It was not the first time he had sought to get into the public employment. He took the civil service examination for place under the customs department, and his name is now on the list of eligibles.

But there seems to be a more popular man with the comrades, and when the question was put to a vote it was found that with practical unanimity the members of the order had decided to put in the field for the place, Fred Turrell. Comrade Turrell is a native of the islands, son of former United States Consul Turrell, and is well known in the city. He has many friends, but his candidacy is supposed by his friends to have all the more strength in that Tom Fitch, who is alleged to be back of him with might and main, is a personal friend of President Roosevelt. Upon this fact rests much of the hope of the Grand Army men that their candidate will be the successful one.

The application of Mr. Turrell has gone forward, and there are good endorsements with it, which will be reinforced on the Mainland by friends, who are close up in the councils of the nation and of the party.

The fight of the incumbent, E. R. Hendry, was made at once, and was thorough. The federal court officials and the Republican organization joined in the endorsements, and there were many others who added the weight of their names.

Still another candidate is said to be in the field with heavy weight behind him, and this is Charles B. Wilson. It is said that the trip of Colonel Samuel Parker to the East will have much to do with the candidacy of ex-Marshall Wilson, and those who believe that the President will take this opportunity to show his disposition towards the Hawaiians, are very hopeful that the race will be to Wilson.

Among the men who have watched the affairs of the Territory, however, there is a well-founded opinion that there will be no federal officials chosen from among the local candidates. They believe that there will be sent here a new man, one chosen because of the backing he has from among the men who have in the past taken much interest in the affairs of the Territory.

The Coffer Case.

WASHINGTON, October 2.—The United States government has sent an apology to Japan for the brutal treatment accorded by immigration officers at Honolulu a couple of months ago to certain Japanese citizens, including a number of Japanese women. The women who were detained were examined by male inspectors at the quarantine on a suspicion that they were infected with bubonic plague.

Great Artists to be Heard.

Madame Belle Cole, the world renowned contralto, assisted by Raymond Pechot, a violin prodigy, will appear at a grand concert, premiering Oct. 17. These great artists are touring the world, and have just closed a successful season in Australia. Tickets go on sale at Wall Nichols' today at 10 o'clock.

Peru From the Coast.

The steamer Peru arrived from the coast last night and anchored outside. She brought a number of passengers for this port, among whom are Mr. and Mrs. J. Emmelhuth.